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TUESDAY AUGUST 17.

POT POURRI.

We would not have our readers forget or neglect Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, the gifted Scotch author recently de ceased, and of whom we have already written twice, but with brevity. She deserves to be remembered and read because of the perfect purity of her novels as well as for their literary excellence. As we mentioned in a former short notice of her productions, she wrote a great many novels, although not so prolific in this respect as some other English female novelists, as has been erroneously stated, and lives, long and short, of St. Francis of Assisi, Dante, Cervantes, Dr. Thomas Chalmers and others and was also a maker of volumes something in the way of chronicles of several world-wide famous cities of Europe-Florence, Venice, Edinburgh and one or two others. She wrote also a two volume work upon English literature that is said to possess a certain value, but we have never seen it. The English and American newspapers in noticing her demise referred to the fact that she was not of the first rank as a novelist, and not a builder of any one masterful work. Grant it. But how many of the delightful fiction writers are of the highest order or have created works like Hugo's "Les Miserabiles," or Sue's ery month we see extreme laudation of "The Wandering Jew," or Thackeray's | books in the northern prints that are "Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond," ephemeral, not worth the paper they or Scott's "Antiquary" and "Guy Mannering" or "Quentin Durward" and are damned by another set of critics some others of the immortal set? It has become a fashion, and a bad one, in the last two decades, to pronounce in the world. It is a matter of judgvery clever novels or very interesting | ment, insight, candor, sanity. novels "great" or "powerful." Mrs. Oliphant wrote many entertaining novels and not one is tainted with the slightest suggestion of impurity. She had fine talents, knew how to construct a pleasant or entertaining plot and develop it with skill and effect. Her men and women were not etherial beings or human monsters, but genuine denizens of the earth, living natural lives and having the hopes, joys, sorrows, sufferings of the race. Some one has written this concerning her stories:

"Her fiction, like her life, was notably clean and pure. To her mind, indeed, fiction was lowered that dealt with subjects or with characters that 'would not be admitted into any family in the empire.' Her love of Scotland and appreciation of Scottish charaster endeared her to Queen Victoria, whose favorite author she was reputed to be."

We would like to see long preserved the memory of this faithful, admirable, earnest, industrious, pure, self-sacrificing, dear old Scotch woman who wrought well, lived a life of devotion for others, served and honored God, and dying went to the Christian's Home. Would that the latter-day writers of fiction had half even of her cleanliness of mind, love of the good, the noble, the beautiful, and shunned as she ever did everything that remotely concerned nastiness or putridity or suggestions of the dissection room.

In England the author most talked of and written about is Rudyard Kipling. He is the theme of the day. For some years his fame has been steadily growing. He has, however, added much to it by his more sober and even religiously imbued poems. He has also attached to himself the applause of his countrymen by his recent poems in celebration of England's prowess among the nations and what is necessary to guard and protect it. The London Saturday Review for more than forty years has been a force in letters. It lately said this of Kipling:

"There is one name in literature which from the special point of view of the growth of the imperial idea might have well received recognitionwe mean Mr. Rudyard Kipling. There is no question that it is he who has chiefly implanted in English minds the idea of the vast federal empire around the globe, the central idea which had made this jubilee different from anything ever witnessed before. In this sense Kipling is greater than Wolseley, greater than Roberts, greater than both combined."

This was said in conection with conferring the Knighthood upon the robust genius. But don't. We have al ways regretted that Alfred Tennyson, the most euphonious name in the galaxy of English poets, and one of the greatest after the greatest two, ever agreed to be made a Peer of the Realm. No title conferred by earthly power could possibly add to the greatness or fame of one so royally endowed by God who made him. How great is Gladstone, the Great Commoner, the illustrious statesman, the prolific author, the man of vast reading and no little learning, the true reformer and friend of the English people, the marvelous orator with an "organ like" voice such as England has very rarely heard, and how impossible it would be to add one mil-

lionth of an inch to his true stature of greatness by calling him lord or early or duke. Twice or thrice a peerage has been offered the grand old man and he said nay.

SOME REMARKS AS TO CRITICISM

The Southern States is a very useful monthly magazine, and is devoted to the south in its many interests. It always contains instructive and valuable articles. The July number to which we referred is of that kind. It was only yesterday that we saw in it an editorial headed "The Basis of Criticism." It has a kind, appreciative reference to Professor Trent, but not without a rebuke for hasty and prejudiced judgment. We understand its caution against criticism being "born of presumption, prejudice or a desire for notoriety" to be suggested by some of Professor Trent's opinions. Following this it is said:

"One other suggestion may be made. In a recent publication Professor Trent characterizes Alexander H. Stephens in literary work as 'taking himself too seriously.' The younger set of would-be critics in the south, hawever loftily their motives, should beware lest in toppling traditions from their foundations, rather insecure, it is true, in many instances, they do not impair their work by manifesting the trait of taking themselves too seriously."

That is good. It is well put. It is needed. We could name several who need that kindly caution. Professor Trent published in the Atlantic Monthly for June a paper of cleverness in which he criticised keenly a real or supposed deficiency of the critical spirit in the south. He referred particularly to the "gush" of southern newspapers "upon every native who makes the least name for himself in literature, provided he does not run counter to the prejudices of his section." The "gush" is well taken. We have seen many articles in the last quarter of a century that overflowed with unmeaning "gush" over southern writers. We have seen the same thing in the north. We have read many opinions and articles upon Walt Whitman that were so absurdly lavish in praise as to make the save souls. For this end He emptied very name of criticism ridiculous. Ev- Himself of all the pre-existent glory in are printed upon as "Ouida" says, and as poor, flashy and inconsequentical. There is very little scientific criticism

Professor Trent mentions as exceptions to the rule of "gush" those who do not "run counter to the prejudices of his section." There may be truth in the precious traditions and the sweet ancestral faiths and take up with new ideas, and adopt the prejudices and antagonisms of the new people among whom they live, and write slightingly of the home of their fathers and disparage character and principles and performances, it is not only natural, but right that the "gush" over such men should be steadfastly withheld, and the lash of indignant condemnation should be applied.

But we did not intend to write so much of what was said. We found in the editorial of The Southern States reference to The Messenger which we herewith copy:

"In the first place, there are competent critics in the south. This may readily be perceived in a study of the editorial columns of such daily papers as the Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger, The New Orleans Picayune and even The Charleston News and Courier, when it has an adequate perspective which, it is needless to say, does not exist, for a treatment by it of Professor Trent's works. There is, to be sure, nothing in the south which has the audacity to limit in an alleged popular publication its literary criticisms to works which issue from its own press alone. Nor has there ever been in the south until recently : 'y school of writers impelled consciusly of unconsciously to the ridiculous position of a mutual admiration society. And in that is the hope that the real criticism of American literature is to be born in the south."

RELIGIOUS EDITORIALS FOR SUNDAY.

There are many thoughtless, irreverent, bad mannered people in this world we live in. There are men who do not fear or honor God, have no respect for religion, and very little respect for its votaries. They will sneer in derision at the beliefs of intelligent. well behaved, sincere people about them, make game of professions of faith in Christ, and laugh at religious revivals and mock those engaged in them. It is a good way to walk "in the old paths"-the paths "our fathers trod." Traditional faith is not to be laughed out of countenance by godless defamers. As some papers said. the man who does this is like the fool who saws off the branch upon which he is standing. It is a blessed thing to know the truth and pursue it-to hold fast to the old faiths of the fathers in the church of God-in the great fundamentals of Christianity-in the absolute essentials to christian saving faith and holy living. Says The Presbyterian Observer, of New York

"Christianity, like every other good thing in the world, has roots. And men would do wisely to prefer rooted plants to those of which some one says, "They will root!" Every man who today accepts christianity advertises the fact of a wise deference on his part to tested truths which have stood the ordeal of nearly a score of centuries. It is no mark of weakness to be wise with the wisdom of the past. Faith is all the more prescious when seen to be ancestral, when it comes weighted with all the reduplicated arguments of a long line of christian examples, and speaks pleadingly, as with the voice of parents calling to their child. Happy are they who follow in the footsteps of the (Verse 15.) "We must cleave to the fathers, who themselves walked with

Wisely said and well. God's blessed Book is inspired, and divinely so. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God." Remember that and scoff not. "It is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

Turn to your Bibles and read the first sixteen verses of Paul's letter to the Ephesians and fourth chapter. You will learn two lessons, see two principles set forth-unity among christians and sincerity in love. It is a rebuke to discord and contentions among believers and an exhortation to the opposite-unity, as well as to genuine, sincere love manifested in life and conduct. He beseeches the followers of the Christ "to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called," and tells in what this "worthy" walking consists-"With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love." These be indeed Christian graces, and they are the adornments only bestowed by the Spirit of power, of grace. He then urges that christians should "endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." Without the first graces you may not be able to obey faithfully the exhortation. The "unity of Spirit" spoken of, what is it? It is "unity" of faith-faith in God, faith in his dear Son, faith in the great fundamentals of christianity, to be of one mind and one heart, and to love God There is but one Saviour, there is but

one Gospel set forth in the blessed Word of Life. "The Lord our God is one Lord." There is but one right religion, and that is of God. The world is filled with fads and fancies, with all sorts of absurd societies and all sorts of religions, but there is but "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all," and through all, and in you all." (Verses 5-6.) The great end of Christ's coming was to teach righteousness and which he had dwelt from everlasting, came into this sin-cursed world and died upon the cross, and then "ascended up on high," leading "captivity captive," and bestowing His free favors, His Almighty grace as "gifts unto men." And all this has been planned and ordered on purpose to secure precisely what is set forth in the 12th verse, "for the perfecting of the saints"-saints is the common name in the New Testament to designate believers, God's people, christians. This delightful, most benignant plan was fully consummated that all true believers in Christ should be united in the same belief as to fundamental truth, should be brought to the same knowledge of the Son of God, the same complete holiness of life, the same deep consecration of heart, and it is all summed up by the great apostle in the 13th verse as attaining at last "unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ"-a "consummation indeed "most voutly to be wished," but this last is phrasing from Shakespeare, and not from St. Paul. Grow in grace, grow in holiness, that is God's law and plan. What does the apostle teach just here? When all christians are heartily united in faith, in love, in belief, in the same knowledge of the Son of God, in the complete conversation and holiness of life, then shall the "perfecting of the saints" be fulfilled, then shall believers stand upon the Mount of Vision and shall have at last reached what is so impressively described as "the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." Blessed estate! Exalted privilege! The means to arise to this high ecstatic plane is faithful living, constant "endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit" in the bond of



Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair, While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer; Both were busy for human weal One to govern and one to heal. And, as a president's power of will Sometimes depends on a liver-pill. Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

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were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures,

truth in our minds. We must recommend it by charity in our words. We must endeavor to hold fast that faith once delivered to the saints. As the same writer says impressively: "No fire but that of lowliness and meekness, no constraint must be employed in our holy cause, but that of long suffering and kind forbearance." Hearty accord, true unity, sincere love-these are christian adornments and most potent levers. With these things n our favor, these graces in our characters then "may grow up unto Him all things, which is the head, even Christ." (Verse 15.) Mark the words "grow up"- growth being the law of the spiritual world, the Kingdom of Righteousness which the Saviour came to set up in the souls of his disciples. The last verse, the 16th, we cited as the lesson to be considered, ends with love. He begins with love and ends with love. He writes "forbearing one another in love" in the second and closes with "edifying itself in love" in the sixteenth verse. He enlarges upon the means of growth in spiritual life, recommending certain virtues, enlarges upon the advantages of union and closes by showing how it all culminates in love. It will be a blessed result for all christian hearts when "speaking the truth in love," they "grow up unto Him in all things." This is the way that all shall be "edified in love." We might pray with benefit to God Almighty to grant that we may all strive to promote unity and to promote it by love.

#### Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.

T. F. Anthony, Ex-Postmaster of Promise City, Iowa, says: "I bought one bottle of 'Mystic Cure' for Rheumatism, and two doses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took." 75 cents and \$1.00. Sold by J. H. Hardin, Druggist, Wilmington,

# Moore's Creek Bridge Battle

Fayetteville, N. C., August 9th, 1897. Editor Messenger: I thank you very much for your kind notice of my paper in The Historical Register, "Flora McDonald and the Scottish Highlanders in America," contained in a late issue of the Messeuger, but I cannot suffer the occasion to pass without entering a protest against the designation of the fight at Moore's Creek as a "Skirmish." But before speaking of that I wish to say that you seem to have misunderstood me in one particular. I did not give the numbers of either the Highlander or American forces engaged in that fight, therefore I could not have "overstated" them. I did say in a very general way that nearly three thousand Highlanders gathered at Cross Creek. I did not go on and explain that not all of these marched out with General McDonald; that only the picked men started on the march to the seashore, because one cannot tell everything in a magazine article. Much must be sacrificed to brevity. Readableness and salableness must prevail over everything save the naked truth. And so as to the American forces which were marching upon Cross Creek, stated to be nearly three thousand, only a portion of them were engaged in the fight. The numbers were not given because the average magazine reader abhors a lot of figures and statistics

Now as to the "Skirmish" at Moore's Creek: I cannot see and sufficient reason for terming this affair a skirmish. The word battle is merely a relative term. There is no fixed and certain number of men engaged in contest necessary to constitute a fight, a battle. None of the battles of the Revolution were characterized by great numbers engaged, or much blood spilled. At King's Mountain there were fewer engaged on both sids than at Moore's Creek. Nor can one go out and measure the magnitude of a battle with a gallon pot-so many gallons of blood spilled, so big a battle. By such method of measurement Gettysburg itself might be reduced to a mere skirmish compared with some of the great battles of the middle ages.

As to the valor displayed by the defeated army, there can be no better evidence of that than the statement of the general commanding the vitorious army, the contemporaneous record of an adversary, from which it appears (Vol. X page 484 Colonial Records) that not only did the Highlanders cross the bridge in the face of rifle and artillery fire, but "advanced in the most furious manner within thirty paces of our breastworks and artillery, where they met a very proper reception."

But the correct way of eliminating the importance of a contest at arms, as given by Dr. Creasy in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles," is to weigh the consequences that resulted from it and consider what would have been the effects if the defeated army had been victorious. Looked at it in this way, we may well believe that the fight at the Widow Moore's Creek Bridge was one of the most important battles of the revolution. Not only was it the first considerable clash of arms in the southern states, but it was the first turning point of the revolution in the south. The insurrection of the Highlanders was no mere sudden, unconsidered uprising. The whole affair was planned by the British cabinet many months before. As part of that plan a strong British fleet with land forces of regulars had come into the mouth of the Cape Fear. If the Highlanders had succeeded in their effort to unite with them the whole aspect of affairs would have been changed. Cornwallis' campaign of 1781 would have been waged in 1776, even before the declaration of independence; and the thirteen colonies would have been cut in twain before they had organized for defence. The British plans were foiled by the promptitude and vigor with which the North Carolinians acted, and by that alone, but to this day they have received little credit for it in the histo-

Just here permit me to repeat what has been said by our W. L. Saunders, of blessed memory, who spent so many years in the tremendous, if not hopeless task of trying to induce North Carolinians to become interested in

# HAIR

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the history of their own state. It is from the preface to the tenth volume of the Colonial Records: "A very brilliant campaign under Colonel Moore of near a month's duration ensued, that culminated in the battle of Moore's Creek on the 27th of February, 1776. The troops that took part in the campaign were drawn from above Greensboro to the westward, and from below New Bern to the east, points some 200 miles apart. There were mounted men, infantry, and artillery engaged in the campaign. The immediate field of operation was from Fayetteville to Moore's creek bridge, some sixty miles up and down the Cape Fear. Our troops actually engaged in battle numbered about 1,000. The enemy were variously reported to be from 1,500 to 3,000 in number." Quoting from Bancroft, he proceeds: "More than 9,400 men of North Carolina rose against the enemy, and the coming Clinton inspired no terror. North Carolina had men enough of her own to crush the insurrection and guard against invasion, and as they marched over their piney forests they were persuaded that in their own woods they could win an easy victory over the British Regulars." And again he says: "It is wonderful to think of, scarcely credible to us of the present day, who have seen something of war and the difficulties in the way of successful combination, even with modern facilities and under the most favorable circumstances And all this was done full four months before the Philadelphia declaration. Not a man, or gun, or dollar beyond her borders came to her help."

> Very respectfully, etc., DUNCAN ROSE.

# HEADED OFF BY 'PHONE.

## Here's a Tip to the Modern Young Ma

Who Has a Rival. "Just my infernal luck," growled one of our most eligible bachelors as he threw himself on a couch and looked daggers at his closest friend, as though he were the dipenser of fate, says the Detroit Free Press. "If a fellow wants to get maried and fulfill his proper destiny in life, fortune trips him up and makes a fool of him. You know that I've popped to three or four girls and in every case I've been just too late. You may put it down now that if I ever marry a woman she will do the proposing and make all the preliminary arrangements."

"Scored another failure?" "Yes, lost by an eyebrow, as usual. You recall that divine creature I pointed out to you from the club window the other day. That little Ruddins and I have both been sweet on her -rivals, I suppose you would say. I called where she is visiting early last and trussed, at the extremely reasonable evening to put my fate to the test. While I was screwing my courage up to the sticking point and trying to separate her from the other people there she was called by one of the servants. She came back looking so rosy and sweet that Ipush ed matters, piloted her to a side veranda and told her, with all the gush and sentimentalism of some callow youth, how I loved her, how I could not live without her. She never looked more beautiful than when she told how sorry she was to cause me pain, but she had just accepted Mr. Ruddins by telephone. It was to talk with him that she had been called by to the hat rack and out of the house the best I could. The impudent little rascal; he knew I was going there, for I told him myself, and I went early for theex press purpose of heading him off. No other man would have had the cold nerve to propose by telephone. If any girl wants me after this she knows where to find me."

# Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples. that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. Bellamy's

# POINTED PARAGRAPHES.

Mr. Rockfeller yanked his Westchester porperty off the bluffing bargain counter as soon as he realized he was being called. -Washington Post.

The case of Mr. Bates, of Chicago. shows that there will be bigamists as long as unbalanced men are able to make the acquaintance of silly women.-Washing-

ton Post. Uncle Sam's pension roll is less than 17,000 short of the million mark, and it takes a vast sum of money to go round.-Philadelphia Item.

A McKinley administration has thus far turned out more miners than it has provided work for idlers from the Cleveland administration.—Nashville Sun.

They say that Paul Dunbar is received as an equal in the best society in London.

Only the approach of the millennium will witness his rise from that to the best society in this country.-Nashville Sun,

Seciety of the Cincinnati North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. A sheville, N. C., August 7, 1897.

Editor Mes senger: Dear Sir-1; has been suggested to me that, by an inquiry through your columns, of much interest to North Carolinians, this time honored patriotic society might discover direct or collateral descendants of the following named officers of the North Carolina continental line who would be entitied to the honor of membership in this society, to the reorganization of which I have, for the past two years, devoted much labor. The society will be grateful for any information or reference

upon the subject. Were original members of the society in 1783:

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Lytle, Captain Thomas Armstrong, Captain Gee Bradley, Captain Benjamin Coleman, Captain Samuel Denny, Captain Robert Fenner, Captain Joseph Montford, Captain Robert Raiford, Captain Joseph T. Rhodes, Captain Anthony Sharp, Captain John Slaughter, Lieutenant William Alexander, Lieutenant John Campbell, Lieutenant Thomas Clack, Lieutenant Thomas Finney, Lieutenant John Ford, Lieutenant Charles Gerard, Lieutenant Francis Graves, Lieutenant Nathaniel Lawrence. Lieutenath James Moore, Cornet James McDougall, Surgeon Joseph Blythe.

Died in the service: Majtor Pinketham Eaton, Major John White, Captain Joshua Bowman, Captain James Campbell, Captain William Goodman, Captain James King, Captain Micajah Lewis, Captain Denny Peterfield, Lieutenant Thomas Allen, Captain Maurice Moore, Jr., Lieutenant Charles Triplett.

Served over three years: Colonel James Armstrong, Lieutenant Colonel John Armstrong, Major William Fenner, Captain William Armstrong, Captain John Brown, Captain Samuel Budd, Captain Francis Child, Captain John Craddock, Captain Thomas Evans, Captain William Fawn, Captain John Ingles, Captain Samuel Jones, Captain John McNees, Captain Elijah Moore, Captain James Pearl, Captain Jesse Reed, Captain Charles Stewart, Captain John Summers, Captain William Walton, Lieutenant Richard Andrews, Lieutenant John Clendenin, Lieutenant George Cook, Lieutenant Arthur Cotgrave, Lieutenant Charles Dixon, Lieutenant Thomas Dudley, Lieutenant William Hargrave, Stephen Slade, Surgeon James W. Green, Surgeon Solomon Halling.

Very respectfully, CHAS. L. DAVIS, Sec. N. C. Soc. of the Cincinnati.

## Best on Farth.

BEST ON EARTH. \*6 \*6\*6 \*6 \*6 \*6\*6\*6 "My blood was in a very bad condition and I had eruptions all over my body. I took a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it entirely cured me. I have not had any trouble with impure blood since that time. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier on earth." JOSEPH T. JONES, Henderson, N. C.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

# Some Naval Reminiscences

The conclusion of the naval manoeuvres -in a flasco-as seems to be the usual practice of naval manoevres, reminds me of a somewhat amusing occurrence that happened on a previous occasion of the same kind in Bantry bay. The inhabitants had come out as usual to the fleet with boats full of various kinds of farm produce. One old lady had for offer some two dozen chickens, all ready plucked figure of a shilling each, Jack was on at once to this "soft thing," and the chickens, which looked fat and in prime condition, were purchased. They made their appearance before an expectant mess next day. But at the first mouthful a howl went up. The "chickens" were, in fact, not chickens, but sea-gulls of the most pronouncedly fishy taste. The old lady's guileless appearance has been as big a fraud as her birds.

At the same manoeuvres an old Irishwoman scrutinized for some time a large and not particularly attractive-looking battleship. "And how ould may that be?" she asked at last. A seaman told her that the vessel was three years old. "Only three!" said the woman in surprise, "bedad and it's a terrible big baste he'll be when he's twenty!"-London Figaro.

feels an indescribable dread of the danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy, but the suffering and danger of the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery.

a thoroughly tested remedy, gently prepares the system for this period. lessens the pain, and removes all danger. Its use insures a safe and happy termination of the dreaded event.

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